



# To New's Birthday Offerings at the Palais Royal.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary. Beginning to know something now,--to know we don't know everything and are not perfection. Rather proud of starting well,--of resolutions made a quarter century since and religiously kept. 1:--Never to deal in trashy goods. 2:--To advertise truthfully. 3:--Never to lower quality in order to lower prices. 4:--To buy and sell only for prompt cash. 5:--To be true and just in all our dealings. Successful as we should be; grateful as we ought to be, the Palais Royal's 25th Birthday Offerings are in keeping with the occasion. To our army of regular patrons we add,--with compliments of the Palais Royal and many thanks for your long-continued confidence and patronage.

Preserve list below, regular prices remain marked on all goods.

## Suit Department.

\$18 Cloth Suits,  
"Birthday" price, \$14.79.

\$5 Dress Skirts,  
"Birthday" price, \$3.89.

\$7.50 Cloth Jackets,  
"Birthday" price, \$5.98.

## Underwear Dept.

25c Black Hosiery,  
"Birthday" price, 16c.

25c Vests and Pants,  
"Birthday" price, 14c.

39c Knit Skirts,  
"Birthday" price, 26c.

75c Eiderdown Sacques,  
"Birthday" price, 59c.

75c Flannelette Gowns,  
"Birthday" price, 59c.

75c Straight Front Corsets,  
"Birthday" price, 59c.

## Neckwear, etc.

New 25c Neckwear,  
"Birthday" price, 21c.

New 50c Neckwear,  
"Birthday" price, 44c.

New 25c Veilings,  
"Birthday" price, 18c.

## Fancy Goods.

New 25c Jewelry,  
"Birthday" price, 17c.

New \$1 Jewelry,  
"Birthday" price, 76c.

75c Evening Fans,  
"Birthday" price, 44c.

\$1 Boxes Perfumery,  
"Birthday" price, 49c.

50c Pocket Books, etc.,  
"Birthday" price, 42c.

\$1 Pocket Books, etc.,  
"Birthday" price, 86c.

## Dress Goods, etc.

68c Taffeta Silks,  
"Birthday" price, 49c.

\$2 Melton Cloths,  
"Birthday" price, \$1.29.

89c l'Eclatant Silks,  
"Birthday" price, 69c.

69c Velvet Cord,  
"Birthday" price, 50c.

\$1.25 Mirrored Velvets,  
"Birthday" price, 79c.

\$2.50 Paon Velvets,  
"Birthday" price, \$1.50.

Black Dress Goods,  
"Birthday" price, 10%.

12½c Percaline Linings,  
"Birthday" price, 7c.

25c Galloon Laces,  
"Birthday" price, 19c.

5c Torchon Laces,  
"Birthday" price, 3c.

## Home Needs.

\$1.25 Silkoline Comforts,  
"Birthday" price, 89c.

\$4.50 California Blankets,  
"Birthday" price, \$3.39.

12½c Huckaback Towels,  
"Birthday" price, 10c.

\$1 Table Linen,  
"Birthday" price, 79c.

\$1.25 Lace Curtains,  
"Birthday" price, 89c.

\$3 Irish Point Curtains,  
"Birthday" price, \$2.

50c Framed Pictures,  
"Birthday" price, 25c.

\$7.98 China Dinner Sets,  
"Birthday" price, \$5.49.

\$2.39 China Toilet Sets,  
"Birthday" price, \$1.69.

\$2.39 Gas Lamps, complete,  
"Birthday" price, \$1.39.

## Millinery, etc.

\$1 Walking Hats,  
"Birthday" price, 75c.

\$3.50 Trimmed Hats,  
"Birthday" price, \$2.

38c Taffeta Ribbons,  
"Birthday" price, 24c.

\$6 Feather Boas,  
"Birthday" price, \$4.50.

## Miscellaneous.

\$1 Glace Kid Gloves,  
"Birthday" price, 59c.

15c Gold Photo Frames,  
"Birthday" price, 9c.

\$2.50 Singing Canaries,  
"Birthday" price, \$1.39.

New 12½c Handkerchiefs,  
"Birthday" price, 9c.

\$1.48 "Gloria" Umbrellas,  
"Birthday" price, 88c.

## Children's Goods.

\$3.50 Children's Coats,  
"Birthday" price, \$2.39.

\$2 Cloth School Dresses,  
"Birthday" price, \$1.39.

25c School Aprons,  
"Birthday" price, 20c.

\$5 Coats for Infants,  
"Birthday" price, \$3.79.

## Book Dept.

\$1.50 Five-Vol. Sets,  
"Birthday" price, 69c.

25c Religious Books,  
"Birthday" price, 15c.

\$3.50 Webster's Dictionary,  
"Birthday" price, \$1.21.

25c Books of Fiction,  
"Birthday" price, 13c.

## Hand-made Renaissance Lace Goods.

69c

(Worth \$1.38.)

98c

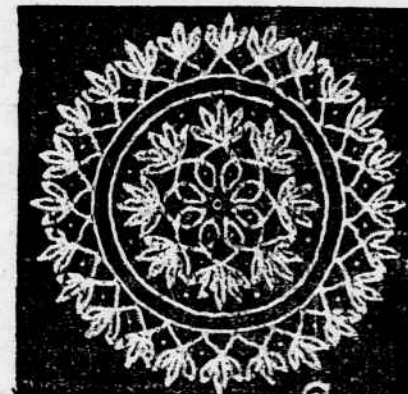
(Worth \$1.98.)

\$1.39

(Worth \$2.75.)

\$2.29

(Worth \$4.50.)



## French Hand-embroidered Linen Goods.

93c

(Worth \$1.50.)

93c

(Worth \$1.75.)

93c

(Worth \$1.98.)

93c

(Worth \$2.25.)

Samples—Some may need washing. Think of only 93c for choice of these exquisitely hand-embroidered and hemstitched Center-pieces, Tray Covers, Dressing Table Covers, etc. All white—just the kind dainty women love. The pity is that only 250 pieces are here. Come early tomorrow and revel in these best of Birthday offerings. In Art Department.

# PALAIS ROYAL

## Your Name.

44c for your name engraved on copper  
plate and fifty cards printed there-  
on. Best work—44c is a complimentary  
price.

A. LISNER

## Card Plate.

Bring your plate with you tomorrow—it  
must be tomorrow—and we will  
print 50 cards on a complimentary  
plate. 18c

# G and 11th Sts.

## WASTE OF THE FORESTS

### TIMBER-CUTTING IN THE SOUTHERN APPALACHIANS.

Special Report to Secretary Wilson on  
the Mountains of North Caro-  
lina and Tennessee.

"Practical Forestry in the Southern Ap-  
palachians" forms the subject of a special  
report to Secretary Wilson of the Depart-  
ment of Agriculture by Overton W. Price,  
superintendent of working plans, division  
of forestry. In part Mr. Price says:  
The Southern Appalachians offer an excel-  
lent field for practical forestry. The  
need of systematic and conservative fore-  
management is beginning to be widely  
felt, both for the timber tract and in the  
wood lot. The present desultory form of  
lumbering, which dates from the settle-  
ment of the region, has resulted in a se-  
rious reduction of the existing supply of  
timber.

The rapid increase now going on in the  
values of timber and in the cost of fire-  
wood is premature in so densely forested  
country and is the direct result of waste-  
ful methods in the utilization of its re-  
sources. A continuance of these methods  
will necessarily result in a serious check  
to the general prosperity of western North  
Carolina and eastern Tennessee, where the  
important source of revenue in the south-  
eastern States is the timber trade. The  
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## WHITE HOUSE TOO SMALL.

### A Severe Criticism of Defects in the Historic Mansion.

From the Chicago Chronicle.

Roosevelt naturally refrains from recom-  
mending enlargement of the White House  
for his personal accommodation. He will  
place at school as many of his children as  
are schoolable. The remainder will make  
the best of their cramped lodgings. He is  
not, of course, and rationally, that in-  
stead of altering the design of the White  
House and thus obliterating centuries of  
precious national associations, the structure  
should be preserved as it stands for execu-  
tive offices and a new home be provided  
in another part of the city for the Presi-  
dent's family. Several of the nation's  
predecessors were of like mind. The  
White House has long been unfit for  
a dwelling. It is not merely ancient. It is  
antiquated. Principles of domestic archi-  
tecture now predominant were unimagined  
when it was conceived. Not only are its  
dimensions absurd for the social functions  
obligatory upon the head of the nation, its  
appointments are such as to render ceremo-  
nious social intercourse there almost ridi-  
culous. For business purposes it is as in-  
adequate and almost as unsuited as for  
domestic convenience. The whole house  
would not be enough for the comfortable,  
complete dispatch of executive business.  
To that use, however, it ought to be de-  
voted. In time, unavoidable extension.  
The country is not ready to transfer the  
capital. It cannot be placed on wheels and  
moved after the center of population. On  
the Potomac it is destined to remain for  
how long a period no one can predict.  
Meanwhile the President and his family  
must be housed decently. This can be done  
by selecting a new site for an executive  
home, and it ought to be chosen in the  
modern part of the city of Washington  
where sanitary science has improved the  
unfavorable natural conditions. President  
Roosevelt realizes, with his predecessors,  
that the home of his business office. Pol-  
iticians should not be continually running  
over the children of the household.  
Congress cannot with propriety longer  
defer action upon a subject of so great im-  
portance to the head of the government, and  
therefore, to the nation.

### Socialism in Ireland.

From the London Chronicle, September 23.

Within the past few years socialist or-  
ganization has been growing in Cork, and it  
has spread to such an extent that the Ro-  
man Catholic clergy have been endeavoring  
to check its progress. Dr. O'Callaghan,  
bishop of the diocese of Cork, addressed his  
clergy in a pastoral yesterday on the sub-  
ject, pointing out that the nature of social-  
ism, in his opinion, was the diffusion of a  
false philosophy and false principles of  
morals, and that it failed to effect what  
it promised, viz., the content and happi-  
ness of the people.

## HIGH SPEED ELECTRIC CARS

### INTERESTING TESTS TO BE MADE IN GERMANY.

Experiments Will Have an Important  
Meaning for All Civilized Countries,  
Especially the United States.

The State Department has received a  
long and most interesting report from Con-  
sul General Frank Mason at Berlin upon  
the high speed tests of electric cars which  
are to take place on the twentieth century  
between Berlin and Zossen this fall.  
"As the time approaches," says Mr. Ma-  
son, "both popular and scientific attention  
become more closely centered upon these  
experiments; the result of which will have  
such an important meaning, not only for  
Germany, but for all civilized countries,  
and among them, probably first of all the  
United States. If an electric car, car-  
rying its current from overhead wires and  
running upon an ordinary standard-gauge  
railway track, can carry with safety 100  
or 150 passengers at a speed of from 80  
to 100 miles an hour, then it is evident that  
the first ten years of the twentieth century  
will see the means of travel between popu-  
lar cities and districts, in America as in  
Europe, practically revolutionized.

### Delicate Questions Involved.

"The success of the electric car in round-  
ing curves of small radius, climbing and  
descending easily grades which entailed all  
but hopeless difficulties to horse cars, and  
in general adopting itself to all the exigen-  
cies and requirements of intramural and  
suburban traffic has led the nontechnical  
public, here as in America, to expect an  
easy and prompt solution of the high-speed  
problem. As the association which is under-  
taking at its own expense this most impor-  
tant demonstration includes a number of  
the foremost electricians in Germany, every  
step in the process of preparation for the  
coming tests is watched with intense inter-  
est. The engineers of other countries,  
and passenger railway constructionists, are  
said to have paused to wait the result of  
these experiments.

### Scene of the Tests.

The scene of all the experiments is a  
stretch 14.29 miles in length, from Marien-  
felde to Zossen, on the military railway  
line which runs southward from Berlin to  
the place last named. The line is of stand-  
ard gauge, single tracked, level and nearly  
straight, there being but one slight curve  
1,100 yards radius—near the southern ex-  
tremity. The rails are of steel, weigh about  
sixty-five pounds to the yard, and are laid  
on wooden ties. During the past summer  
the track has been carefully surfaced, de-  
fective joints remedied and the rails  
laid into perfect condition. Along this  
line have been set at intervals of 100  
feet stout poles twenty feet in height, at  
the top of which is set in a vertical posi-  
tion and fastened by bolts a bow or arch  
of angle iron ten feet in length, the chord  
of which supports the three brackets for  
insulators from which the three lines of  
conductors are hung. The conductors are  
ordinary copper wires about three-eighths  
of an inch in thickness, so hung that the

trolley can make full contact from be-  
neath.

"These will carry a three-phase alternat-  
ing current of 10,000 to 12,000 volts, to be  
generated at the works of the electrical  
company at Oberschonweide, on the River  
Spree, about five miles northeast from Mar-  
ienfelde, between which two points a spe-  
cial overhead line for transmission has  
been provided. One of the conditions of  
the problem is that this high voltage, so  
essential for effective transmission, shall  
be reduced to a safe and practicable pres-  
sure by transformers carried in the motor  
car itself. The measure of speed to be at-  
tempted is 124 to 136 miles approximately  
per hour, and the electrical apparatus must  
be sufficiently strong and heavy so that a  
run of 135 miles can be made at extreme  
speed without danger of overheating.

### Cars to Be Used.

"For this purpose two third-class pas-  
senger cars of the standard type used on  
the Prussian state railways have been  
built by Messrs. Van der Zuyden and  
Charlier at Cologne, and turned over to  
Messrs. Siemens & Halske and the General  
Electrical Company of Berlin, respectively,  
each of whom have furnished a complete  
set of electrical equipment of one car accord-  
ing to their own ideas. There will be two  
competitive machines, each representing  
the highest scientific skill of two lead-  
ing electrical manufacturers of Germany.  
"The cars are 72½ feet in length and  
weigh 39.5 metric tons, of which forty-  
eight tons comprise the body and running  
gear (viz., two six-wheeled spindle trucks  
of the American type) and 42½ tons are  
made up by the motors, transformers and  
other details for the electrical equipment.  
Each car is designed to accommodate fifty  
passengers, who will be seated in the car-  
riage and will add about four tons to the ag-  
gregate weight of the carriage. The  
motors are four in number, with an ag-  
gregate energy of 1,000 horsepower, and  
are attached to the front and rear axles  
of each truck, the middle pair of wheels in  
the middle of three running gear. In the  
attain a voltage of 10,000 or 11,000 to a  
motor which weighs 8,800 pounds, the trans-  
formers—which weigh twelve tons—are  
hung centrally between the motor and the  
storage battery of 631 pounds weight sup-  
plies current for lighting purposes. The  
wheels of the car are pointed to minimize  
wind resistance, and it runs, of course, in  
either direction. The wheels are forty-  
nine inches in diameter, and are rigged  
with pneumatic tires of the Westing-  
house type. It is expected that the car  
will be reduced by the transformers  
the initial voltage of 10,000 or 11,000 to a  
potential ranging from 1,150 to 1,500 volts,  
which it assumed will be sufficient to  
operate the car at a speed without danger  
to machinery or operators.

### Turbine Destroyers.

From the London Chronicle, September 20.

The turbine has not proved up to the pre-  
sent a lucky invention. First came the  
wreck of the Viper during the recent naval  
maneuvers, which fortunately was not at-  
tended with any loss of life; and now the  
sister ship, the Cobra, has come to a still  
more disastrous end, involving in her ruin  
the lives of no less than sixty men. It is  
noteworthy that both the Viper and the  
Cobra struck on rocks which were not  
known to be in their vicinity; and it seems  
possible that the great speed of these ves-  
sels throws out of gear all calculations  
that are based upon experience in the or-  
dinary destroyer. Even so, however, the  
scorching crew of the Cobra gave her less  
than her proper chance. It is possible that  
these initial disasters may raise a preju-  
dice against the turbine similar to that  
created by the first railway accidents in  
the early days of the steam engine. A  
tendency in this direction is already dis-  
played by the silly superstition, which has  
been founded upon reason, and that the  
name of a serpent appears to have  
brought ill-luck to the two vessels. It is  
needless to point out that such a prejudice  
is not founded upon reason, and that the  
turbine destroyers will probably cease to  
be unlucky as soon as their crews are bet-  
ter acquainted with their capabilities.

## A DIVORCE CHART.

### States of the Union Where the Law is Lenient.

From the Salt Lake Herald.  
An enterprising publishing firm has put  
on the market a rather unique document.  
It is nothing less than a divorce chart of  
the United States, from which unhappy  
couples can quickly learn in what state  
they can get separated with the greatest  
celerity and ease.

"By a mere glance," it explains, "the  
particular information sought may be ob-  
tained. The form and manner in which  
the laws are placed before the reader are  
as simple of comprehension for the layman  
as they are for the lawyer."

The chart, it is to be feared, will do  
much to put a damper on the divorce in-  
dustry of South Dakota, Idaho, Nebraska  
and Nevada are equipped with just as  
rapid-fire divorce laws as the more widely  
advertised state. In fact, they beat South  
Dakota on one very material point, for  
while the latter named state does not per-  
mit the remarriage of a guilty defendant,  
the other three lay no restrictions on either  
party. They also require less notice of an  
action than South Dakota, construe causes  
just as liberally and demand no longer  
residence.

### The Overworked White House.

From the Boston Herald.  
President Roosevelt coming to the White  
House with a larger family than any Presi-  
dent of recent times had caused the project  
of an enlargement of that building to have  
renewed consideration. This must be se-  
riously undertaken, or a new official re-  
sidence, or new executive office, be supplied  
soon. So much of the present structure is  
required for business purposes that the liv-  
ing rooms are restricted to a number that  
would not satisfy a private citizen who de-  
sired comfort and exercised hospitality.  
When the President's family are all at  
home, it is said that he will not have a  
space for a guest. This is rather  
shabby provision for the head of a great  
nation, and it ought not to continue. Many  
plans for enlargement have been devised,  
and numerous schemes of removal have  
been suggested. The President's residence has been suggested.  
The conflicting interests of land specu-  
lation on great make a removal seem almost  
impracticable. Yet the present condition  
things demands some remedy, and Con-  
gress ought to provide one.

### Graeco-Romanian Alliance.

Vienna Correspondence London Chronicle.  
A military convention is rumored to have  
been concluded between Greece and Rou-  
mania, under the auspices of Count Golu-  
tski, the Austrian minister of foreign  
affairs, who is given the credit of having  
brought it about. As Bulgaria and Serbia  
have lately gone over entirely to the side  
of Russia, the triple alliance powers  
thought it necessary for the sake of mili-  
tary equilibrium in the Balkans to make  
Greece and Roumania allies. Turkey  
is in the case of war would side with  
the triple alliance group. That Roumania  
has a military convention with Austria,  
and thus with the triple alliance, is a known  
fact. But the adhesion of Greece seems to  
be of recent date, and finds now its ex-  
pression in great demonstrations of fraternity  
in Athens between Greeks and the Rou-  
manian students visiting there.

## HOEKE'S. HOME'S FITTINGS. HOEKE'S.

### The Gunn Sectional Book Case.

#### The Completed Case

has all the outward  
appearance of a solid  
handsome piece of fur-  
niture.

The Doors are mounted on ROLLER BEAR-  
INGS, and operated with one hand free.

The "GUNN" is the only system in which a  
broken glass can easily be replaced.

The "GUNN" is the ONLY Bookcase man-  
ufactured in GRAND RAPIDS. Look for the re-  
gistered Grand Rapids Trade Mark—highest pos-  
sible guarantee of perfect workmanship. WE  
INVITE INSPECTION.

We're agents here.

## Leaders in Leading Carpets.

These are special prices for the best known makes of Carpets:  
Choice of 28 patterns \$1.25 yd.  
Brussels Carpet..... 55c.  
Choice of 15 patterns \$1.15 yd.  
Velvet Carpet..... 90c.  
Choice of 40 patterns \$1.25 yd.  
Axminster Carpets..... 97½c. yd.

Choice of many patterns 55c. yd.  
Ingrain Carpets..... 39c.  
Choice splendid assortment  
Body Brussels Carpets..... \$1.05 yd.

## Home's Fittings. W.H.Hoeke, Pa. Ave and 8th St.

### FINED FOR FRAUD.

#### Enforcing Law Against Clairvoyancy and Palmistry in England.

From the London Chronicle, September 24.  
Before a crowded court at Blackpool yester-  
day Retta Aubrey appeared to answer a  
charge of having practiced palmistry. Evi-  
dence was given by the wives of Detectives  
Drabble and Hill, who, having removed  
their wedding rings, visited the defendant  
on August 28. Defendant told the former,  
had had four children, that she would be  
married in five years and would have two  
children. Mrs. Hill was told that she was  
not to command. She must not refuse  
an offer of marriage which would come in  
three months. As a matter of fact, Mrs.  
Hill had been married five and a half  
years.

Both witnesses visited Madame Aubrey  
on August 30 for clairvoyancy. Mrs. Drab-  
ble was then told her future husband would  
be of dark complexion, "a rent collector,  
with a ginger moustache, who blushed a  
lot." Mrs. Hill was asked for some arti-  
cle of jewelry, but as she had none Mad-  
ame Aubrey cut a lock of her hair and held it be-  
tween her hands as if in prayer. She then  
told witness she would marry a clergyman  
before next March.

For the defense Mr. Innes, barrister,  
wanted to know how it was that defendant  
had been singled out from the rest. Num-  
bers of advertisements relative to palmistry  
were to be seen all over the promenade;  
the advertisements were even on the cor-  
poration tramways. Defendant had carried  
on her business for years under the very  
nose of the police without interference. In  
a speech last year the then home secretary  
said palmistry was not illegal unless prac-  
ticed with the object of defrauding. This

### Women Pastors.

From the New York Tribune.

There are now about thirty women pas-  
tors of Unitarian churches in the United  
States. The last addition to their ranks is  
Miss Estella R. Padgham of Syracuse, who  
has just been ordained in that city, the or-  
dination sermon being preached by a wo-  
man, the Rev. Marie H. Jenney of Des  
Moines, Pa. During the summer she or-  
dained in the same church, a woman who  
was the first one of the kind preached by a  
woman. Miss Padgham is a Smith College  
graduate, and pursued her theological